(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2042.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1786.

HAMBURGH, *November* 28.

A REPORT is ſpread here, that a certain power, (France) has ſigned a treaty with a certain bey of the Levant to facilitate the commerce, which it has in view, to the Eaſt Indies by the way of Egypt, and in particular that of ſpiceries, and to introduce them in that manner into the European ſtates.

HAGUE, *December* 9.

The definitive treaty of peace with the emperor, was ratified by the ſtates of Holland and Weſt Frieſland in their aſſembly on Wedneſday laſt.—We are aſſured, that the ratification of the treaty of alliance with France, took place the ſame day. We are alſo informed, that the ſtates of the province of Guelders have ratified theſe treaties.

LONDON, *November* 22.

Sir Guy Carleton's appointment to the Bengal government comes through the influence of lord Shelburne.—Mr Morgan is to be the ſecretary.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, November 26.

"Two French noblemen of the higheſt rank, accompanied by a gentleman of this kingdom, arrived in yeſterday's packet."

Nov. 30 The ſolitary ſtate of Great-Britain while the power of Europe now is veſted in two houſes, is the conſequence of that unfortunate ſyſtem of politics which began in this reign. Ill-fated was the hour when Mr. Pitt reſigned the ſeals in 1761, for then we miſſed the opportunity of humbling the pride of Spain, and ever ſince we have been dwindling into a ſolitary people unprotected by any friendly power, and in no proſpect of any alliance.

Yet, even in this ſituation, what might Britain not do, if ſhe were delivered from that more than hoſtile force which is nouriſhed in her own bowels, that deſpicable ſpirit of party to which all conſiderations of country, character, and integrity, are ſacrificed. It is an age in which detraction will not let the moſt ſpotleſs political character live. We are perpetually changing our maſters without any obvious advantage unleſs to the intereſted individual. The continental foe, let every Briton hear and tremble—the continental foe ſees our confuſion, and rejoices.

Dec. 1. On Friday morning Stephen Sayre, Eſq; formerly ſheriff of this city, but ſince one of the members of Congreſs in America, ſet off for Madrid, where he is to act as envoy extraordinary from the United States; the reaſon of his coming to England was a mere chance, and totally owing to the veſſel in which he embarked proving leaky.

Great-Britain is almoſt the only nation, whoſe veſſels the Algerines always treat with reſpect. This circumſtance, however, is matter of very little exultation—we reflect on the diſgraceful tribute by which we purchaſe the friendſhip of theſe pirates; though the deſtruction of Algiers is within the power of Great-Britain, yet it would not perhaps be worth while to compaſs it by an expenſive expedition: but ſhould an opportunity offer of joining in a confederacy for that purpoſe, it would ſurely be much for the honour of this country to embrace it.

Dec. 5. The influence of a ready money market cannot be more forcibly exemplified, than by a fact in the fur trade. The furs from Canada are brought to us in prodigious quantities; and one very common vent, particularly if the market is full, is to ſell the ſkins, often not manufactured, to different parts of America.

The London market make their payment for theſe ſkins, in ready money, or what is the ſame thing in any ſort of commodities.

Dec. 7. There is in Berlin, and in every conſiderable town in the Pruſſian dominions, a certain edifice, properly furniſhed and properly attended, to which every unmarried woman who has the misfortune of being with child may repair, before her ſhame becomes public. The utmoſt ſecrecy is obſerved: the patient is treated with every poſſible care and indulgence; and a month after her lying in, is diſcharged with a preſent of fifty crowns, if ſhe has a ſon, and ten crowns if ſhe has a daughter. Theſe eſtabliſhments undoubtedly give encouragement to illicit amours: but that evil is more than compenſated, inaſmuch as all temptation to the murder of illegitimate children is removed.

Dec. 10. The late treaty between the French and the Dutch is by no means a pleaſing circumſtance for this country; the former having thus ſecured to themſelves an additional naval force, which, joined to the preſent ſtrength of the houſe of Bourbon, muſt give them ſuch a decided ſuperiority as will moſt probably oblige this nation to look out for ſome foreign connexion as a counterpoiſe to it.

Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, November 27.

"The exchange of the forts and territories, according to the articles of the late treaty between the emperor and Holland, is ſuppoſed by this time to have taken place, as the corps for that purpoſe are known to have left Antwerp ſome days ſince; and we expect by poſt or expreſs, accounts of the completion of this affair."

Dec. 12. The American colours are not allowed to be hoiſted in the Tagus, or in any other of the Portugueſe harbours; the American traders therefore diſplay *la pavillion de France*, and are provided with French papers, certificates, &c. for the purpoſe.

The acceſſion of William IX. landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel to the German league, if it ſhould take place, will certainly give a powerful ſanction to the confederacy; the more ſo yet, by uniting the county of Hanau to his late father's landgraveate, he becomes one of the moſt puiſſant princes in all Germany.—His great wealth too adds to his power, for it is well known that his provident predeceſſor has left an immenſe treaſure behind him, which he has been able to hoard up by his pernicious œconomy from the heavy ſubſidies and contributions he raiſed upon this country during the American war, not much perhaps to his honour, but greatly to the advantage of his ſucceſſor, who now may ſay, with a Roman emperor, author of a very filthy impoſt—*Bonus eſt odor lucri, ex re qualibet.* Gold is gold ſtill, be the ſource what it may.

Extract of a letter from Paris, December 1.

"All political operations continue to be covered with an impenetrable veil—we hear, however, from Verſailles, that George the third is to be nominated a mediator, in order to bring to a concluſion the propoſed adjuſtment between the Germanic body and the court of Vienna, and to eſtabliſh an equilibrium delivered between the federal powers of Germany."

By a letter from a gentleman at Bourdeaux, we learn, that ſuch was the effect of the laſt dry and warm ſeaſon on the vintage of France, that the memory of man has not witneſſed ſuch a grape harveſt: wine is ſo plenty as to be ſold for a few ſhillings a hogſhead. It is ſo very cheap, that for two caſks containing any given quantity, one filled with wine can be purchaſed. From this ſituation of the country, we may ſee his moſt chriſtian majeſty enters not without good reaſon into a treaty of commercial intercourſe with England, as a diminution of the duty muſt neceſſarily be the conſequence in that country, and of courſe a more extended market to the preſent redundancy of French wine.

BOSTON, *February* 2.

Extract of a letter from London, to Mr. Jones, at the American coffee-houſe, dated December 14, 1785.

"Captain Cuſhing from Boſton, arrived here the firſt of December. The Ceres, captain Fletcher, ſtruck on the ſands near Bologne, on the coaſt of France, on the night of the 27th of November: and captain Scott, who is gone thither to endeavour ſaving the ſhip, has wrote that ſhe will be loſt.—Two thirds of the cargo will be ſaved, and but a ſmall part of the money; for when ſhe firſt ſtruck, they hoiſted two trunks of money into the boat with the letters and papers—unfortunately the boat overſet, and they were loſt, and one of the hands drowned: There are no hopes of recovering the money, it being ſunk ſo deep in the ſand. The ſhip lies in the ſand, above a mile below low-water mark. This comes by the Warwick, captain Mitchell, for Nantucket—ſhe put up for Boſton, but could not get any goods. Captain Cuſhing is up the firſt veſſel for Boſton—will ſail about the middle of February.—We begin to be impatient for captain Young."

NEW-HAVEN, *February* 2.

Yeſterday, at a quarter before four o'clock in the afternoon, was obſerved here the phænomenon of three parhelia, which attended the ſun, and were conſpicuouſly diſplayed in the heavens. On portions of a luminous arch, which ſurrounded the ſun, at perhaps twenty or twenty-five degrees diſtance, were exhibited three ſolar images, or central emanations of light, tinged with priſmatic colours; the one over the ſun, the other two on each ſide of the ſun, and nearly horizontal, upon an horizontal line or arch of light. Theſe three lucid ſpots were bright, and very diſtinctly defined: and on the conical radiances or pyramidical lights, were teints, ranged in a circular manner as around the centre of the ſolar images. Above the whole, and at a conſiderable diſtance from the upper part of the arch ſurrounding the ſun, was ſuſpended an inverted rainbow of priſmatic arch or light. The phænomenon continued above half an hour before it was worn out and vaniſhed.

NEW-YORK.

Extract from the journal of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

FRIDAY, February 3, 1786.

THE committee conſiſting of Mr. Monroe, Mr. Johnſon, Mr. Gorham, Mr. Symmes and Mr Livermore, appointed to conſider whether any and what meaſures may be neceſſary for congreſs to adopt, in purſuance of their recommendations to the ſeveral ſtates, on the 18th of April, 1783, having reported as follows:

The committee have thought it their duty, upon the ſubject above referred to them, to preſent to the view of congreſs, a ſtatement of the amount, and the purpoſes for which money is required, with the funds the United States are poſſeſſed of, for complying with the ſame, this will enable them to judge of the nature and urgency of thoſe demands, of the efficiency of ſuch funds, or of the further meaſures it may be neceſſary to take reſpecting them.

By the eſtimate for the late requiſition, it appears, that

	Dollars.
For the ſervices of the United States for one year, there will be wanting,	404,555,32
For one year's intereſt upon the foreign debt,	440,252.52
For one year's intereſt upon the domeſtic debt,	1,663,519.16
	2,508,327 0

It appears further to the committee, that there will be due in the courſe of the next year, a part of the principal of two of the foreign loans, and afterwards a part of the other loans, agreeably to the ſtipulations of the ſeveral contracts, to be paid annually by inſtalment, till the whole is extinguiſhed, which will, until that event, proportionally increaſe the ſums called for. That the whole of the domeſtic debt is not yet liquidated, and that there ſtill remains extenſive claims of ſtates and individuals within the ſame, againſt the United States to be adjuſted and ſettled, which will probably increaſe the amount beyond what it hath heretofore been eſtimated at. Nor is there any reaſon to ſuppoſe, from the lights in their poſſeſſion, that the expence of the government of the United States will be diminiſhed. Some offices have already been aboliſhed, and the ſalaries of thoſe abſolutely neceſſary, reduced to as low a ſcale as can be done, to leave any encouragement to men of talents and character to remain in their ſervice; others it is true inſtituted for the ſettlement of accounts will terminate ſo ſoon as that deſirable end is effected, but this will create but an inconſiderable ſaving. The Indian department when organized, may alſo be leſs expenſive than it hath been ſince the peace, but there muſt be ſome appropriation to it. What ſum the military department may require, is altogether uncertain, and depends upon many circumſtances. Since the peace, it has been thought proper to keep in ſervice about 700 men. Upon that complement the eſtimate for the requiſition was formed; but it is to be recollected that the Indians were at that time ſuing for peace; that the powers on the coaſt of Barbary were friendly diſpoſed; and that we had nothing to apprehend from any quarter whatever: and although the neceſſary meaſures have been taken to cultivate this good diſpoſition, and to avail ourſelves of the favourable juncture, and the committee have high confidence in the ſucceſs of theſe negotiations, yet they conſider it as expedient to be prepared for a contrary event: as therefore, under this impreſſion, it may be found prudent to eſtabliſh magazines in different quarters of the union, and to keep up at leaſt the aforeſaid complement of men, they apprehend the expences in this department will be increaſed. As therefore the ſums neceſſary for payment of the intereſt, and a part of the principal of the foreign loans, will be increaſed, thoſe for the payment of the intereſt on the domeſtic debt, probably may, and there can be little or no reduction in the expences of the government of the United States, it follows that the demands upon the ſtates, or ſupplies for federal purpoſes, muſt for ſome time be greater than they have heretofore been.

It remains now to be inquired, how theſe demands ſhall be complied with. The federal conſtitution

authoriſes the United States to obtain money by three means. 1ſt. By requiſition; 2d. By loan; and 3d. By emitting bills of credit. 1ſt. Of the ſucceſs of that by requiſitions, we ſhall be enabled to form a judgment by a ſtatement of thoſe which have been made, and the compliances of the ſeveral ſtatements under them.

		Dollars.
October 30th, 1781, a requiſition was made for		8,000,000
October, 1782, for		2,000,000
April 18, 1784, for		2,670,987
September 1785, for		3,000,000
Up to the firſt of February, 1786, the payments have been as follows:		
New-Hampſhire,	facilities	7.679. 8
Maſſachuſetts,	28,864.12	342,677.83
Rhode-Iſland,		75.609 43
Connecticut,		140,772.15
New-York,		163,810.51
New-Jerſey,		153.738 52
Penſylvania,		496,173.11
Delaware,	8,368. 7	11,820.82
Maryland,		167,286 26
Virginia,	29.910	533,096.38
North-Carolina,		— —
South-Carolina,		374 339 53
Georgia,		— —

It is to be obſerved, that the two former requiſitions were made during the exiſtence and for ſupport of the war: and therefore were not, after its termination, preſſed in full on the ſtates; the two latter, however, being a preſſure of the former, in the degree, were made upon the eſtimate of the expences of the government, and of the public debt, which muſt remain the ſame, or nearly ſo, ſubject only to the above incidental alterations, until the debt is paid. So diſproportionate then, have the payments been, and inadequate to the above purpoſes, that even the intereſt upon the foreign loans, which had become due, would not have been paid, had it not been that a part of the ſaid loans were as yet unappropriated; this money was therefore applied to this purpoſe; but this reſource is now exhauſted.

2d. Shall we then make further loans? in objection to this, it will obviouſly occur, that unleſs we can pay the intereſt due upon the money we have already borrowed, we ſhall not be able to borrow more, or upon ſuch diſadvantageous terms as to make it highly inexpedient: Add to this, that having in a great meaſure recovered from the calamities of the late war, being in poſſeſſion of a free and extenſive commerce, at peace with all nations, and the œconomy of our own government, thus circumſtanced, only to attend to, it would add but little to its credit, to admit that it could not diſcharge thoſe engagements without the aid of other nations.

In objection to the third plan, or emiſſion of paper bills of credit, it may only be obſerved, that ſuch bills would not even ſerve to pay off the domeſtic debt, ſince bearing no intereſt, they would in effect put the creditors in a worſe condition than they are now in; much leſs would they avail to ſupport the current expences of the government of the United States, or diſcharge the intereſt due on the foreign debt. The United States, are, however, in poſſeſſion of another fund, ariſing from the ceſſion of vacant and unappropriated lands by individual ſtates; but this it is apprehended, as public ſecurities are received in payment, will bring but little ſpecie, into the treaſury. Being depreciated conſiderably below and received at par with ſpecie, it is to be preſumed the purchaſers, whether citizens or foreigners, not poſſeſſed of, will procure theſe ſecurities for the purpoſe. Theſe lands, therefore, may be calculated on, and in the degree, as a fund only for the diſcharge of the domeſtic debt; and as they are not to be diſpoſed of until ſurveyed, and ſome time muſt elapſe before this can be effected, it is obvious that no immediate aid, even for this purpoſe, can be derived from that ſource.

Since, therefore, experience hath evinced, that requiſitions have failed to obtain from the ſtates, money ſufficient for the ſupport of their own government only, that it would be impolitic, if not impoſſible, to borrow more, that the emiſſion of paper bills of credit would be altogether ineffectual, and of courſe inadmiſſible; and that the vacant and unappropriated lands ceded by individual ſtates, can be calculated only as a fund for the diſcharge, and in the degree of the intereſt and principal of the domeſtic debt, it neceſſarily follows, that unleſs ſome other more efficient and productive fund can be found out, we ſhall ſuffer the higheſt national difficulties. Although we have already experienced, and may calculate much, on the generoſity of our ally; although our domeſtic creditors, and eſpecially thoſe of the army, have evinced a patience and magnanimity under their ſufferings, which does them the higheſt credit: yet it is neither conſiſtent with the honour nor the intereſt of the United States, that juſtice ſhould be longer delayed, eſpecially while a ſingle effort in their power remains unattempted. After the matureſt deliberation, the committee have been able to deviſe no other than that recommended on the 18th of April, 1783: to this, therefore, they are of opinion, the United States ſhould turn their attention, as the means of relieving them from their preſent embarraſſments. The ſyſtem, as therein recommended, conſiſts of two parts; the firſt, an inveſtment of the United States in Congreſs, with power to levy for the uſe of the United States, certain duties upon goods imported into the ſaid ſtates from any foreign port, iſland, or plantation: the ſecond, ſuch other ſubſtantial and effectual revenues as they may judge moſt convenient for ſupplying their reſpective proportions of one million five hundred thouſand dollars annually, excluſive of the aforementioned duties, as therein more fully delineated.

In examining the conduct of the ſeveral ſtates under this recommendation, they find that, except New-York and Georgia, they have all complied, in ſome degree, with the firſt part, and that only have with the latter. That the relief, therefore, may be as expeditious as poſſible, and particularly that the United States may be enabled to comply with their foreign engagements, while the aforeſaid recommendations ſhall remain in full force as the whole, in confidence they will ultimately be complied with, the committee beg leave to report the following reſolution:—

Reſolved, That it be earneſtly recommended to the ſtates of New-York and Georgia, to take into their immediate conſideration the ſaid recommendation of the 18th of April, 1783, more eſpecially that part which propoſes an inveſtment of the United States with power to levy, for the uſe of the ſaid ſtates, certain duties upon goods imported into the ſaid ſtates from any foreign port, iſland, or plantation, and to comply with the ſame.

A motion was made by Mr. Houſtoun, ſeconded by Mr. Smith, to poſtpone the conſideration of the above report until the firſt day of March next; and on the queſtion for poſtponing, it paſſed in the negative.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, *January* 25.

The following melancholy circumſtance occurred about three or four weeks ſince in Somerſet county, and is here related as was given by a perſon lately from that quarter. One M'Donald, a legitimate ſon of Mr. M'Donald, formerly ſheriff of ſaid county, having quarrelled with a natural ſon of ſaid ſheriff, a challenge was given, but the latter not appearing by the time appointed at the place of rendezvous, the challenger mounted his horſe to go in queſt of him to his houſe in company with his brother; but unfortunately they met on the way, and when the legitimate M'Donald came within reach of his adverſary, he diſmounted him by a blow he gave him on the head with a loaded horſe whip, and not ſatisfied with barely knocking him off his horſe, he repeated his blows until one Mr. Connet, a tavern keeper near the place, being alarmed with the groans uttered by the almoſt dying man, came to his aſſiſtance; he was aſſaulted in his turn, but having the advantage as to ſtrength, M'Donald, big with a deſire to imbrue his hands in human blood, taking out of his pocket a penknife, with it opened the artery inſide of his thigh, and not ſatisfied with what he had done, with another ſtroke ripped open his belly, ſo that his entrails came out—and when the ſaid Connet, finding himſelf unable to oppoſe any longer, was endeavouring to leave him, with the moſt cruel fierceneſs he gave him three ſtabs in his back, which ſhortly after cloſed the period of his life. There are three of them confined in gaol, M'Donald, the murderer of Connet, with his brother, who was to have been his ſecond, and the natural ſon of ſaid ſheriff.

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.) January* 26.

The brig Nymph, captain Palmer, from New-York, brought paper for printing the new emiſſion money upon. It has in it a water mark, a moſt difficult feature to be counterfeited, and which will tend to prevent its circulation from being damped by doubts about authenticity.

NEWBERN, *(North Carolina) January* 5.

Laſt week arrived here the ſloop Cripple, captain Hilliſter, from New York, in which came paſſenger the honourable major-general Howe. The following reſolves of the two houſes of legiſlature, and their votes of thanks to that gallant officer, are the grateful emanations of his country, for his long and faithful ſervices:

STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA,

In the HOUSE of COMMONS, December 28, 1785.

WHEREAS major-general Robert Howe, formerly colonel of the ſecond regiment of the continental line of this ſtate, having been abſent from the year 1785, on duty, as an officer of the army, to the end of the war, and having, during that period, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by many ſignal ſervices,

Reſolved, That the thanks of the general aſſembly be given to general Howe, for the early and diſtinguiſhed part he took in the late revolution, and for his long and faithful ſervices to the United States in the late war, and that the ſpeakers do tranſmit to him the thanks of the general aſſembly accordingly.

RICHARD D. SPAIGHT, ſp. com.

By order, J. HUNT, clk.

In the SENATE, December 28, 1785.

The foregoing reſolution was read and concurred with.

ALEX. MARTIN, ſp. ſen.

By order, J. HATWARD, clk.

Purſuant to this reſolve the ſpeakers of the two houſes cauſed general Howe to be preſented with the following letter, in which was incloſed a copy of the foregoing reſolution, viz.

To the honourable Robert Howe, Eſq; late major-general in the army of the United States of America.

SIR,

IN purſuance of a reſolution of the honourable the general aſſembly of this ſtate, which we do ourſelves the honour to incloſe you, be pleaſed to accept, through us, the thanks of the legiſlature, for the early and diſtinguiſhed part you have taken in the late revolution, and for your long and faithful ſervices to the United States in the late war.

Be aſſured, Sir, we feel a particular pleaſure in the part aſſigned us, in communicating to you this public teſtimonial of the approbation and gratitude of your country.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient, humble ſervants,
ALEX. MARTIN, ſp. ſen.
RICH. D. SPAIGHT, ſp. com.

Newbern, December 29. 1785.

To the foregoing general Howe cauſed the ſpeakers of the general aſſembly to be preſented with the following anſwer.

HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN,

THE felicity I feel in reflecting that I have faithfully endeavoured to do my duty is greatly increaſed by the honourable teſtimony tranſmitted me, that my conduct has been thought worthy of the notice, and has obtained the approbation of thoſe honourable bodies in which you gentlemen preſide. Ever happy in ſerving my country, and ever emulous of its applauſe, I cannot but rejoice at receiving this ever pleaſing confirmation that my efforts have not been wholly unſucceſsful. Devoted to the common weal, I glory in the conſciouſneſs that duty to the public with me ever did and ever ſhall precede all other conſiderations, however intereſting, endearing or heart-felt; but did my zeal in the ſervice of America require a ſtimulus, or could it poſſibly admit of addition, the honours done me this day would certainly effect it.

Permit me, gentlemen, to requeſt that you convey for me to the legiſlature, the high ſenſe I have, and the grateful remembrance I ſhall retain the marks of diſtinction ſhewn me by my particular country; and enhance the obligation by accepting my thanks for the manner in which you have been pleaſed to communicate the very favourable ſentiments they entertain of my ſervices.

I am, honourable gentlemen,
With the greateſt reſpect,
Your moſt obedient
And very humble ſervant,
ROBERT HOWE.

Newbern, December 29, 1785.

BALTIMORE, *February* 21.

A gentleman of veracity from Harford county, in this ſtate, has related the following circumſtance, which happened in his neighbourhood—That about a fortnight ago, three negro men went to the dwelling houſe of a lonely woman, (who by her induſtry in the mantua and quilting buſineſſes, had acquired a comfortable ſupport) whom they robbed, murdered, and afterwards ſet fire to the houſe, which was entirely conſumed before any diſcovery was made. Such of the neighbours who collected at the place after the houſe was burnt, were of opinion it caught by accident, and that the woman who lived in it muſt have periſhed in the flames, as there was no account of her. That on the third day after the tranſaction happened, one of the negroes concerned in this inhuman buſineſs, made a diſcovery to his maſter, by informing him, he with two others were guilty of the above robbery and murder, and for the purpoſe of keeping the whole affair ſecret, they had ſet fire to the houſe and burned the corpſe—and ſaid that he had neither ſlept nor had peace of mind ſince it happened. He at the ſame time delivered up his ſhare of the money and goods to his maſter.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 2.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN November 1782, I received from col. Forreſt notes for a conſiderable quantity of tobacco, which col. Forreſt and myſelf had purchaſed of the intendant.—On my way from Annapolis to St. Mary's, I called at Mr. Sothoron's, where I met Mr. Forbes, with whom I had a tobacco tranſaction.—On a ſettlement of our accounts, I became his debtor, and offered him ſome tobacco inſpected at Magruder's warehouſe, which we had purchaſed of the intendant. This tobacco Mr. Forbes refuſed taking, as it was old.—Soon after I delivered the notes on Magruder's to the inſpector, to overhall and reprize; and took from him a receipt for the tobacco; in this receipt was mentioned the condition on which he was to reprize the tobacco.—This receipt, with the notes for all the old tobacco, was returned to the intendant.—Some time after the intendant wrote me for the notes.—I then ſent my ſervant to the inſpector, and wrote him, that in caſe he had not begun to overhall and reprize the tobacco, he would ſend me the notes I had delivered to him, and that if he had made a beginning, and had not completed the reprizing, he would as ſoon as finiſhed ſend notes for the tobacco, either to the care of Mr. Forbes or Mr.

Sotheron, that I might get them.—To this letter I received no answer, as the inspector was not at home. Some time after this, the intendant again wrote me for the tobacco, and informed me colonel Hooe had purchased all the tobacco belonging to the state; and that he had sent to Magruder's for that which was to be reprized; and was informed, it was shipped by me.—To this I replied, the thing could not be so; and promised the intendant to inquire into the matter, and give him a state of the transaction.—On inquiring, I was informed, that Mr. Forbes, still conceiving the tobacco was my property, and agreeably to the offer I had heretofore made him, wrote to the inspector to ship it, which he did.—When I became acquainted with the circumstances, I offered to pay the intendant the same price for the tobacco which he was to have received from colonel Hooe.—This offer the intendant rejected, and, as I conceived, demanded a much higher price; believing the intendant wanted to avail himself of the advantage he had in the tobacco's being actually out of my power, I told him, he must look to Mr. Forbes for payment, though at the same time I took the first opportunity to assure Mr Forbes (as the mistake had arisen from my not giving him notice that I had relinquished my purchase of the tobacco,) that I held myself bound to secure him from any damages that might arise.

The intendant wrote Mr. Forbes on the subject; and Mr. Forbes either wrote or spoke to me.—I informed Mr. Forbes, that I would make an endeavour to accommodate the affair; and to the best of my recollection, the next information I had on this subject was, that the intendant had filed a bill in chancery against Mr. Forbes and myself.—Soon after which I came to Annapolis, and as Mr. Forbes had placed the tobacco to my credit, I made application to the intendant to close the business, which he agreed to. The tobacco amounted to 3548lb. It was extended at 30s.—I passed my note for the same, and since have discharged it.

Trifling circumstances may have escaped my memory; however, I have given a state of this disagreeable subject with as much accuracy and precision as possible, never expecting any person would even contribute to revive so contemptible a reproach.—I never charged Mr. Forbes with having done any thing dishonourable in this business.—Those who know me, I flatter myself, will scarcely think me capable of aiming at defrauding either the state or an individual. This charge, I am informed, the intendant has acquitted both Mr. Forbes and myself of.

PHILIP KEY.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

ARISTIDES begs leave to inform you, that his first address could not obtain a place in that paper which has the most general circulation within the state; besides, the subject of that address comprehends such a variety of matter, that the narrow limits of a newspaper will not admit a proper discussion; he has therefore chosen a wider field, and will shortly address you in a pamphlet, entitled, "Considerations on the proposed removal of the seat of government." He wishes that each side of the question may receive justice; and he is persuaded, that an advocate may do his duty, and at the same time treat his antagonists with candour, decency, and good manners. 1

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 16th day of March, at 11 o'clock,

ALL the personal estate of Nicholas Maccubbin, son of Joseph, late of this city, deceased. The terms will be made known at the sale. All persons indebted to the estate of said Maccubbin are requested to make payment, and those having claims to make them known.

10 3 76 SARAH MACCUBBIN, administratrix.

Calvert county, February 22, 1786.

To be SOLD, on Saturday the first day of April next, at the late dwelling house of Gilbert Ireland, deceased, for ready money only,

SEVERAL country born negroes, the stock of horses, hogs, and cattle, plantation utensils, and some household furniture. w 3

10 3 76 ELEANOR IRELAND, administratrix.

March 1, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near the Head of South river, on Sunday last, a short well set negro fellow named PETER, twenty two years old, about five feet three or four inches high, has a very flat face and nose, and remarkable short fingers; his cloathing is unknown. Whoever takes up the said negro and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive eight dollars, paid by

10 3 76 EDWARD EDWARDS.

Anne-Arundel county March 1, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Robert Welch, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, that they may be paid, and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment. w 3

10 3 76 BENJAMIN WELCH, ROBERT WELCH, } executors.

Charles county, February 11, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against Jesse Doyne, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment to 6 w

1 in 3 ANNE DOYNE, executrix.

February 22, 1786.

CUB,

Is in high perfection at the subscriber's, and will cover the ensuing season for six pounds, and a dollar to the groom.

IT is useless to insert Cub's pedigree, as it is well known he is from the first stocks in England and Arabia. Many of his colts have shewn themselves equal (if not superior) to any running horses on the continent; those out of inferior mares are fit for service of any kind.

I have good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, and any gentleman may be supplied with corn for mares left, if required, and great care taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents. 4 w

1 WILLIAM COURTS.

Prince-George's county, February 16, 1786.

The imported Horse

ECLIPSE,

Who was got by the famous horse Eclipse in England.

STANDS this season at Collington Meadows, and will cover at six guineas a mare, and one dollar to the groom, the money to be paid in all the month of September next, otherwise to pay seven guineas; those gentlemen who favoured me with their mares last season shall have them, or the same number, covered on their own accounts, at four guineas a mare, and three shillings and nine pence to the groom, the money to be paid in all the above month, or pay five guineas. Good pasturage at three shillings and nine-pence per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

A deduction will be made if the cash is paid at the time the mares are covered.

The noted Horse

UNION,

STANDS this season at Collington Meadows, and will cover at five pounds a mare, and three shillings and nine-pence to the groom. Union's stock is equal to any on the continent; the money to be paid in all September next, otherwise to pay six pounds. Pasturage for mares at three shillings and nine pence per week, but will not be answerable for accidents.

A deduction will be made if the cash is paid at the time the mares are covered.

1 RICHARD B. HALL.

February 22, 1786.

Valuable lands to be sold, leased, or rented.

THIRTY-ONE tracts of patent land, consisting of about 16,000 acres, in tracts of 160, 400, 500, 700, 800, and 1000 acres each; some of them contiguous to each other, in Monongahela and Harrison counties, Virginia, on the waters of Little Kanhawa and Middle Island creek. These lands are of the first quality, rich, level, well watered, abounding in sugar trees, poplar, walnut, locust, wild cherry, oak, and other valuable timber. There are fine fish and wild fowl in the streams; deer and turkies in the woods; many good mill seats; limestone, &c. They are convenient to some flourishing towns newly established in that part of the country. There is an easy communication with the Ohio, Pittsburg, and soon will be with the Patowmack. From the richness of the soil and southern situation, the winters are milder than common. A long time will be allowed to purchasers. Good tobacco or cotton, which may be easily raised, will be taken in payment; encouragement will be given to industrious planters, farmers, and tradesmen, to go and settle there; and it is not to be doubted, but that many people who are forced to pay heavy rents and tend poor worn out lands, which produce little or nothing, will avail themselves of an immediate opportunity of providing for their families in a rich, fertile soil, where the necessaries of life can be easily raised. The title is indisputable. Applications may be made to Mr. West, in Prince-George's county, or to the subscriber at Elk-Ridge. w 4

2 EDWARD GAITHER, jun.

PETER BILLET,

FLORIST and SEEDSMAN,

From PHILADELPHIA,

Who has frequently advertised in the Pennsylvania and Maryland news papers,

ACQUAINTS the public in this town and the country, that he has for sale an extensive variety of the most rare flower seeds, which have not been known before in this country; he also imported from Amsterdam the most beautiful ranunculi; a variety of 122 sorts, in all colours, and 60 sorts of double anemonies; 25 sorts of dwarf monthly rose trees in all colours; 11 sorts of jessamines; 22 sorts of carnations; 11 sorts of rare pyramida; 8 sorts of passetouts; 8 sorts of double tuberoses; 8 sorts of tarcettes; 57 sorts of tulips; 30 sorts of narcissus; 26 sorts of jonquils; 100 sorts of hyacinths; 40 sorts of annual flower seeds; all sorts of fresh garden seeds and cauliflowers, just imported from London and Amsterdam; he has also for sale very elegant artificial flowers and feathers of all colours, suitable for the ladies.

Ladies and gentlemen who want any of the above articles, will please to apply immediately at his lodgings, at Mrs. M'Daniel's, as he intends to return to his store in Philadelphia, in a few days. He has catalogues of the names and colours of his flowers and seeds. 2

THE partnership of CHARLES and WILLIAM STEUART will be dissolved the first of May next; all persons indebted to them are requested to settle their accounts by that time, and those who have claims against them are requested to make them known. 4

THE subscriber, intending to remove to the state of Virginia, will dispose of 353½ acres of land, equal in quality to any in this state, situated about six miles from Bladensburg, nine from Marlborough, and ten from Queen Anne; the situation is healthy and in a very genteel neighbourhood; the improvements are, a dwelling house with three rooms and a passage on the lower floor, situated on an eminence which commands a most beautiful and extensive prospect of twenty miles, with all other necessary buildings for a family, three orchards of choice fruit, from which may be made annually 3000 gallons of cider, 20 acres of very fertile meadow, well ditched, about 70 acres of rich well timbered wood, abounding with poplar, walnut, oak, and hickory, 20 bushels of wheat sown on fallow and 12 bushels of rye in corn ground. It is needless to expatiate on the advantages of this situation; the rich lands of Prince-George's, of which this is a part, being generally allowed to be superior to any in the state for the culture of tobacco of the finest quality, and at the same time rewarding the industrious planter with the produce of three hogsheads or more for the labour of each good hand. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises at any time. Also the reversion of 100 acres adjoining, on which is a dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, a kitchen, tobacco house, and orchard. The purchaser may have immediate possession of the plantation and all the buildings excepting the dwelling house, which will also be delivered on the first of April. The whole, one half, or one third of the purchase money will be expected by the 10th of June, as may best suit the purchaser, the remainder at one or two annual payments. If these lands are not sold by private sale before the 10th of March, they will then be exposed to public sale, together with some hogs, plantation utensils, and household furniture. 2

EDWARD GANTT.

February 11, 1786.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money only, at Mellwood Park, the plantation of the late Ignatius Digges, Esq; deceased, on Tuesday the 14th of March, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A QUANTITY of hay, wheat, oats, and rye, two pieces of German osnaburgs, some melasses, brown sugar, wool, and cotton, three looms, linen, cotton, and woollen spinning-wheels, a chariot and harness, some cider casks, grain, hogsheads, and other articles. 2

MARY DIGGES, executrix.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well situated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from Georgetown on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaser may suit himself as to quality. One half must be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Those inclined to purchase will please to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Chester-town, Kent county. 2

ELLICOTT's ALMANACKS,

For the year of our Lord 1786,

To be SOLD at the Post-Office.

Annapolis, February 15, 1786.

THE subscribers being fully authorised to liquidate all accounts betwixt the inhabitants of this state and the late JOHN HANBURY, CAPEL and OSGOOD HANBURY, as also the surviving partners of HANBURYS and LLOYD, request those indebted to make payment, to prevent measures being pursued both disagreeable and expensive. 2

JOHN and JONAS CLAPHAM.

Annapolis, February 15, 1786.

THE agent for the late PROPRIETARY of this state having returned many of the farmers of quit-rents, and others in the receipt of his then revenue, in arrears—to avoid expence and trouble, those concerned are requested to make immediate payment to

2 JOHN and JONAS CLAPHAM, attornies for Henry Harford, Esq;

Annapolis, February 23, 1786.

Dancing-School

LOUIS ROUSSELL,

BEGS leave to inform his former scholars and the respectable families of this city, that his dancing-school will be opened in April, and continue till December, where he purposes to teach the newest and most approved French and English dances in the first taste. No entrance money will be required. 2

Charles county, February 16, 1786.

WHEREAS considerable damage has been committed on our lands, and under pretence of gunning our fences have been thrown down, and fields laid open to the ravage of neighbouring cattle; these are therefore to forewarn all persons from sporting on the same with dog or gun, without express leave, as we are determined to proceed against every trespasser for the future as the law directs. w 3

2 WILLIAM LEIGH, JOSEPH SEMMES.

ALL persons who have just claims against the estate of the late Ignatius Digges, Esq; deceased, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, and all those indebted to the said estate are requested to make speedy payment.

2 MARY DIGGES, executrix.

January 24, 1786.

THE plantation which I advertiſed during the fall for ſale the 16th inſtant, not being ſold, will now be rented for the preſent year, conſiſting of about 800 acres, lying on the mouth of South river, three to four miles from Annapolis. For terms apply to

6 MARY THOMAS.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 14, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will ſit at the aſſembly room, in the ſtadt-houſe, every day during this ſeſſion, from the hours of 9 in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and allow all juſt claims that may be exhibited againſt the public.

By order,

15 A. GOLDER, clk.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 8, 1785.

STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, on Wedneſday night the ſecond inſtant, three GREAT COATS, one a ſuperfine blue broad cloth, quite new, with very elegant yellow buttons, the pockets on the out ſide pretty high under the arms; the other two were drab coloured coats, one had a crimſon velvet cape, the buttons were covered with the ſame as the coat; the other had a cape the ſame as the coat, with mohair buttons. Four dollars reward will be given for either of the coats, and upon conviction of the thief the above reward, paid by

13 GEORGE MANN.

AGREEABLY to a reſolve of the general aſſembly, Meſſieurs Richard Tilghman Earle, Richard Tilghman, of Richard, William Hopper, and Charles Price, intend to petition the next general aſſembly in behalf of themſelves, and the heirs and aſſigns of Mr. Thomas Wright and Mr. Jacob Seth, deceaſed, who were formerly veſtrymen in the pariſh of St. Paul's, lying partly in Queen-Anne's, and partly in Talbot county, for redreſs, they having made themſelves accountable for monies which they borrowed to cover in and ſecure the walls of a new church, which was directed to be built in ſaid pariſh, where old Cheſter church formerly ſtood, and to carry on the ſaid building, the ſums levied for that purpoſe being inſufficient, whereby they are likely to be great ſufferers, of which all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice.

7

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of juſtice will ſit every day during the preſent ſeſſion, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

16 W. PINKNEY, clk.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro, who ſtands committed by the name of GEORGE GREEN, but ſince ſays that his name is HARRY, and that he belongs to one widow Tibbs, of the ſtate of Virginia; he is a likely young fellow, about twenty-one or two years of age, of a light complexion. The owner thereof is deſired to take him away and pay charges.

0X SAMUEL ABELL, late ſheriff of St. Mary's county.

To be SOLD at the Printing-Office,

A

JOURNAL

OF A

CONVENTION

OF THE

Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church

In the ſtates of NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and SOUTH-CAROLINA; held in Chriſt-Church, in the city of Philadelphia.

To be RENTED,

Or SOLD for caſh, or on an extenſive credit, and poſſeſſion given in a few weeks,

THE houſe wherein the ſubſcriber now lives, with or without three acre lots adjoining, to which a good title will be made.

4 FREDERICK GREEN.

Annapolis, February 7, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber having an aſſignment of the debts due to Mr. Thomas Rutland, of the city of Annapolis, for dealings at his ſeveral ſtores in Virginia and Maryland, hereby earneſtly requeſts all perſons indebted to Mr. Rutland as aforeſaid to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, to whom, and to whom only, the debts are payable. He will be compelled, though reluctantly, to take legal ſteps for the recovery of thoſe debts from all perſons without diſtinction, who do not, without delay, comply with this requeſt.

4 JOHN PETTY.

January 26, 1786.

AN houſe-keeper, for a genteel family in the city of Annapolis, may be informed of a good place by applying to the printers of this paper.

4 X

To be SOLD by the ſubſcribers, at PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of land, ſituate on Elk-Ridge, formerly the reſidence of Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely, deceaſed, about thirty miles from Baltimore-town, and thirty five from Annapolis, containing ſix hundred and twenty acres; this tract of land is very fertile, and well calculated for farming or planting, having a large quantity of meadow ground interſperſed with a number of ſtreams of excellent water; it is a very healthy ſituation, and in good order for immediate cultivation; there are on the premiſes a good dwelling houſe with three rooms on a floor, kitchen and negro quarters, two tobacco houſes and a barn, and all other out-houſes, neceſſary for the convenience of reſiding comfortably in the country, erected thereon.

If ſold, the purchaſer may have on eaſy terms the crop in the ground, and that already made, conſiſting of a large quantity of ſmall grain, &c. alſo a variety of ſtock, conſiſting of horſes, cattle, ſheep, and plantation utenſils of every kind. Poſſeſſion will be delivered at any time.

The period of payment will be from one to ſeven years, on intereſt, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. The terms may be known, by application to the ſubſcribers, in Baltimore-town.

6 w 6X R. RIDGELY, H. RIDGELY.

Charles county, February 8, 1786.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of the late Dr. Walter Hanſon Jenifer, are requeſted to bring them in properly authenticated that they may be paid, and it is expected that thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate will pay without delay or further notice, that the executors may be enabled to pay off the debts and legacies of the deceaſed.

6 w

3 DANIEL JENIFER, DANIEL JENIFER, jun. } executors.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

February 7, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near the lower ferry on Suſquehanna, on the 25th of January laſt, a mulatto fellow named BEN, about ſix feet high, well made, and has lately received a wound on one cheek, and a conſiderable cut juſt above his left temple; had on when he went away a mixed country cloth coat, jacket, and breeches, with coarſe ſtockings and ſhoes, and a caſtor hat, but it is probable his dreſs may be entirely changed, as he had other cloaths with him. I bought him a few years ago of Kinſey Hance, of Calvert county, and I expect he has got back to that neigbourhood. Whoever will deliver him to Stephen Rawlings, at Weſt river, or the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

3 P. THOMAS.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Piſcataway, Prince-George's county, February 8, 1786.

WENT away laſt October, from Mr. Queens, Eaſtern Branch, a yellow negro fellow, of the Butler breed, named MATTHEW, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches hight; when examined ſpeaks faſt, and has a down look. He formerly belonged to Edward Newport, of Charles county; he was ſeen at Annapolis about three or four weeks before Chriſtmas, and it is ſuppoſed he went from there to Baltimore about that time. His father and mother belong to one Mrs. Bradford, near Bladenſburg, and he may perhaps be lurking about there. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid fellow, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by

t f BASIL EDELEN.

N. B. I do not recollect his apparel; he probably may change his name, and endeavour to paſs for a free man.

3 B. E.

Botterly, St. Mary's county, January 28, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a very likely negro man named TOWERHILL, about twenty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, black complexion, well made, and of a ſoft inſinuating manner; had on a cotton waiſtcoat and breeches, good country made ſhoes and ſtockings, but may probably have changed his apparel, as it is ſuſpected he had with him a ſailor's jacket. He eloped laſt fall, and was taken up in Baltimore, and then confined in jail; it is very probable he may attempt to get to Baltimore again. Whoever ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive ten dollars reward.

3 6 w GEORGE PLATER.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Adam Miller, living in Anne-Arundel county, a bay MARE, about five years old, thirteen hands high, has a black mane and tail, and no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

3X

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Ruth Welch, living in Prince-George's county, a ſmall red and white STEER, with two ſlits in the right ear, and one in the left with an under cut. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

3X

Annapolis, February 16, 1786.

Publiſhed the laſt time, for the information of the citizens of Maryland.

In CONGRESS, March 17, 1785.

WHEREAS it muſt conduce to the preſervation of public credit, and the equal diſtribution of juſtice, that the amount of the national debt be aſcertained with the utmoſt expedition, and as delay in the ſettlement of accounts tends to render them obſcure, and to encourage frauds by preventing the means of detecting them.

Reſolved, That all perſons having unliquidated claims againſt the United States, be, and they are hereby required within twelve months from the date hereof, to deliver a particular abſtract of ſuch claims to ſome commiſſioner in the ſtate in which they reſpectively reſide, who is authoriſed to ſettle accounts againſt the United States. And any perſon or perſons neglecting to deliver their claims as aforeſaid, ſhall be precluded from any adjuſtment of the ſame, except at the board of treaſury; provided, that in thoſe ſtates where there is no commiſſioner of accounts, the citizens of ſuch ſtate or ſtates ſhall be allowed one year for delivering their claims from the time when a commiſſioner ſhall have been appointed and enter on the duties of his office.

That all perſons who ſhall neglect to deliver in a particular abſtract of their claims as aforeſaid, ſhall be excluded from the benefit of ſettlement or allowance.

CHARLES THOMSON, ſec.

The office for adjuſting lottery prizes, and all unliquidated claims againſt the United States by individuals, (loan-office certificates excepted) will be kept open in this city until the firſt day of next June, after which no account can poſſibly be admitted on any pretence whatſoever.

JOHN WHITE, commiſſioner of accounts.

3

February 9, 1786.

THE drawing of LA FAYETTE VILLAGE lottery is deferred until the 10th day of April next, when it will commence at the Cool Springs, under the inſpection of the managers. A few tickets remain unſold, which may be had of the managers, or of captain John Halkerſton, Upper Marlborough; Mr. William Danford, Bladenſburg; Dr. Marſhall, Piſcataway; Mr. Matthew Blair, Port-Tobacco; captain Thomas Dyſon and company's ſtore, Allen's Freſh; Mr. Benjamin Reeder's ſtore, Newport; Meſſieurs Tubman and Wakely's ſtore, Benedict; and of Mr. George Leigh, Leonard-town.

3X

THIS is to give notice to all perſons who are indebted to the ſubſcriber, by bond, note, or open account, that unleſs they come immediately and pay off the ſame, ſuits will be commenced againſt them to March term, without reſpect to perſons.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

Annapolis, February 1, 1786.

To be SOLD or HIRED,

THE ſubſcriber's negro man JACK, well known in this town. All perſons are hereby forbidden to employ the ſaid negro, without permiſſion in writing from me,

5X MARY DULANY.

To be SOLD,

AN exceeding good FLAT that carries four cords of wood. Apply to R. WELSH, at Talley's.

3X

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Francis-Street*.